

Babuna Heights were then still held by the Serbs, but were threatened from the front and rear.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Salonica, telegraphing at 12.30 A. M. today, says:

"The latest news from the Serbian front says that the Serbs have had to retire from the Babuna heights, and that Babuna itself, as they were in imminent danger of being turned by masses of Bulgarian infantry. The French, being held on the left bank of the Cerna by considerable forces of the enemy, were unable to send reinforcements to the Serbs."

"The Bulgarian offensive against Teovo is on a tremendous scale, and the Serbs are falling back toward the south in the direction of Prilep and Monastir. The latter is the objective of the Bulgarian army. Determined to capture it, the Bulgarians are continuously starting for Monastir, where the Serbs are preparing an important series of defenses in the region of Gradsko. The French, under a violent artillery onslaught, withdrew at two points. The supply trains are able to proceed only with difficulty."

Would Imperil Serbs.

"If the Bulgarian army were to succeed in reaching Monastir, the Serbs would be cut off from their lines of supply and would be threatened with famine. The situation seems to be grave. The Serbian Council has called out all the Serbs here able to bear arms. Some 4,000 will leave Salonica immediately."

The same correspondent sends a despatch under date of Monday, which says:

"The allied headquarters communiqué this evening states that a battle of the most severe intensity was fought with three Bulgarian divisions. The battle lasted thirty-six hours and was mainly on the left bank of the Cerna, the immediate objective of the enemy being Cerniska. In spite of the numerical superiority of the enemy, all the attacks were repulsed and considerable losses were inflicted on the Bulgarians."

"The Bulgarian communiqué declares that 500 French were taken prisoners. This is untrue. The Bulgarians did not make a single prisoner. On the contrary, they suffered heavily themselves."

"The Strumitsa front is quiet. At Krivolak there has been some exchange of artillery fire with little effect. On the Serbian front the Bulgarians continue to turn the position at Babuna. The Bulgarians have been able to strengthen their forces at Teovo."

"In the north, the Serbs continue the retreat, but in good order. They are said to have resumed a vigorous offensive near Leskovacs and to have driven back the Bulgarians a little, but the general situation of the Serbian army is grave."

"The Serbs are in a desperate plight. In the opinion of M. Jassowski, secretary of the Russian legation at Athens, who arrived at Salonica on Sunday from Mitrovitsa by way of Albania, Old Serbia is lost, he said, and new Serbia is in a precarious position, and the morale of the Serbs is splendid."

Half-trained recruits march to battle singing like veterans. Their aged King Peter is fighting in the trenches, clad in the uniform of a private. He seeks death, saying, 'When I am killed you can flee or surrender.'

Major Morath, the Berlin *Tagblatt's* military critic, is quoted in the despatch from Berlin as saying that the Anglo-French forces have failed to unite with the Serbs and that additions to these forces are arriving very slowly. He estimates the French and British troops available for the expedition at 200,000 at the outside, to which may be added 100,000 Serbian troops. The German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian forces opposed to these troops, he says, is immensely larger, so much so that even if Italy should send 150,000 men to the aid of the Entente, the Teuton forces would still be superior in numbers."

KITCHENER AT MUDROS; HE MAY GO TO EGYPT

Turko-German Raid on Suez Canal Said to Be Feared.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Lord Kitchener has arrived at Mudros, according to a Salonica despatch to the *Corriere della Sera* of Milan. The despatch adds that the Secretary for War is accompanied by the Resident-General of Egypt, suggesting that following his visit to the Balkan theatre Lord Kitchener may be going on to Egypt to give attention to the defenses against a possible Turko-German raid on the Suez Canal.

The Allies are taking thorough measures to cope with the submarine menace in the Mediterranean. Reports received in Rome accuse the Greek Government of countenancing the activities of the submarines by Greek ships. As a result, the Rome despatches say, the Allies have warned Greece and have threatened to blockade her ports unless she ceases provisioning of submarines by Greek vessels. Allied warships are already visiting and searching Greek ships in these waters. The Rome despatches say, in order to put a stop to the practice.

The Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph agency says that it is reported in the Greek capital that Greece has modified somewhat its position, making it more in favor of the Allies by placing Serbian troops on the same footing as Franco-British forces in case of a retreat into Greek territory. The original proposition of Premier Skoufoudis was to permit French and British troops based in Salonica to return to the sea coast without interference should it be necessary for them to do so, but to disarm all Serbians who crossed the frontier.

The French Minister at Athens took up the matter with the Greek Government and made the necessary arrangements for this ruling. As a result, the agency correspondent says, the change was made. But Greece's position has not yet been defined with regard to working on railroads which has been made at Athens is that a neutral zone be designated.

ITALIANS TO SALONICA?

Rome Reports Say Army May Land There and Not in Albania.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Nov. 16.—The bombardment of the Bulgarian port of Dedagatch by the Italian cruiser *Piemonte* is described by despatches from Rome as only a prelude to Italian military action in the more extensive land operations against Bulgaria which are pending. According to these Rome despatches the Italian expedition probably will go by way of Salonica, since Albania has not yet been threatened.

SNOW DELAYS TEUTONS.

Serbian Weather Makes Railway Work Slow—Impedes Troops.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Nov. 17.—The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Rotterdam says: "Despatches to the German newspapers describe the difficulties of the Serbian front. Frost, deep snow and mist are among them. The Serbs have removed all the railroad stock, consequently everything for working on railroads and railroad repairs must be brought across the Danube. Men are already at work on sixty miles of track from the frontier."

"The troops have to tread winding paths over the snow covered, mist hidden mountains which are mere streams of mud and on which horses, wagons and men stick fast. Heavy artillery, transport and portable kitchens are unable to keep the pace. The only machines that can do so are mountain

GERMANY IN NO DANGER OF FAMINE, SAYS REPORT

Government Took Charge of All Food to Curb Speculators—One of Largest Potato Crops in History and 47,000,000 Live Stock.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 16.—Replying to reports of a "famine" in the empire a semi-official denial is published in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The newspaper admits that Germany has been reduced to the status of a beleaguered fortress, but says that successful steps are being taken to defeat the enemies' "speculation in starvation."

"The hope of starving Germany will be futile in the future," the newspaper says, "as it has proved in the past, no matter how long the war lasts. Naturally we lack the import opportunities of peace time, especially in regard to fodder. Therefore we are short. But we have enough food because the distributing is successfully economizing, is avoiding waste and is utilizing many things hitherto neglected. Just because we have learned to do all this we are in respect to the vital necessities actually much better off this second year of the war than we were the first."

"First of all we have bread, because this time the entire crop was taken in hand by the authorities at the very outset of the harvest. The supply of bread stuffs has been assured for a year. A little while ago we were able to increase the bread allowance by two ounces."

Record Crop of Potatoes.

"We have potatoes. The potato crop this year is splendid, perhaps a record yield. We have vegetables and fruits. We have a great sugar surplus, which we are not exporting as we formerly did. We have cattle and meat in quantities, which in the opinion of many statisticians, are even too large."

"Germany stepped into the war with a cattle stock of 25,000,000 head. Only Russia had more in Europe. Our herd of 25,500,000 hogs is more than that of any other country. In this gigantic stock of 7,000,000 animals from which meat was to be obtained lay our sole reserve of food, on which, if conditions became grave, we could draw."

"As is well known, we did draw on the stock of hogs at the beginning of this year in the mistaken idea that our potato supply seemed dangerously short. We slaughtered 9,000,000 swine, stored the meat in refrigerators and converted it into tinned provisions. In the meantime the totally unexpected happened. The stock of hogs was almost fully made up by the natural increase of our cattle stock, which was somewhat reduced by slaughter, but not dangerously so."

"That is the state of affairs. Many things have grown scarcer, but we can and shall hold out. All the measures on the German front are being carried out, and conferences in regard to the food supply are occasioned only by anxiety to

insure that the food which actually is in the country is distributed uniformly and justly at prices which the entire population can pay."

Measures to Stop Speculation.

"That is the meaning of the bread organization, the potato regulations, the no meat days, the maximum price scheme and all the other remedial precautionary decrees. The prices which have risen violently, partly because of the conversion of Germany into a single beleaguered fortress, provide the producers and consumers with new possibilities for speculative profit."

"It is against this phase of high prices that the Government, after long hesitation, now has taken action. Our scheme of organization is the principle of fortress husbandry transferred to the entire nation of 68,000,000 inhabitants."

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says:

"With Christmas at our doors we appeal to the Federal Council to modify the regulations with respect to the use of wheat flour, cream and eggs. If these are enforced to the letter they will deprive for the first time in history the German people of their traditional Christmas cake. What is more, they will rob the heroes in the trenches of innocent joy."

"The people have resigned themselves to the blackening bread and coarse pastry. They will be equally satisfied with coarser selections of cakes, but they certainly long to see their tables graced this Christmas, as for ages, with the typically German Christmas cake. To make these cakes, however, 20 to 30 per cent more butter and wheat flour than is used in ordinary pastry is needed, even if the usual additives are cream and abolished and vegetable fat substituted. Surely a butter famine has not yet been reached to such an acute stage that this little luxury should be denied a long suffering self-sacrificing people."

No Famine in Paris.

The *Hamburg Fremdenblatt* says: "To speak of a fat famine is not quite correct. Such a condition could be said to exist only if the supply of fats in the proportions hitherto available were impossible. It should be an easy matter at the present time to reduce the daily consumption of fats per head of the population in an important proportion without this being a detriment to health. This is necessary."

"Economy in fats can be greatly facilitated by the substitution of artificial honey, syrup, beet juice and nut oils for butter in the preparation of fish and vegetables, replacing cheese with fruit, and so on. If the fat has not yet been dispensed with in favor of washing powder composed mainly of natural alkalis, which will serve all purposes."

More Gains Claimed for Italian Troops

Rome Reports Advance in Adige Valley—Austrian Attacks Repulsed.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Nov. 16.—The official statement issued here today follows: "In the Adige Valley on December 14 our occupation of the slope on the left of the Seno Vallarsa torrent, between Zugnotorta and Rovereto, was increased and strengthened. The enemy's artillery opened fire from Chello Mountain, attacking also with infantry, but was repulsed."

"The enemy was repulsed in attempting to approach our position. Our positions, leaving some prisoners in our hands."

"In the Fella Valley one of our divisions attacked and dispersed the enemy's troops near Lusora, capturing some arms and munitions."

"On the Carso plateau yesterday there were intense artillery actions on both sides. The enemy bombarded our recently occupied positions without impeding our reinforcement."

"In the Monte San Michele zone our artillery repulsed two violent attacks of enemy infantry with great loss."

No Parcel Post to Teuton Lands.

Postmaster Morgan announced yesterday that because of the refusal of the German Government to accept parcel post mails for Germany, Austria and Hungary, the despatch of such mails to those countries is suspended until further notice.

Court Hears Speyer Case.

British Judges to Say If German Born May Be Privy Counsellors.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Arguments on the question whether Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel, both of German birth, shall retain their membership in the Privy Council were heard today by Baron Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, and Justices Sir Horace Avory and Sir Charles Lush.

The matter is brought to the attention of the court by a writ issued by the Anti-German League, directing the two financiers to show cause why they should not relinquish their places in the Privy Council.

Sir Edgar Speyer resigned his Privy Councilship in a letter to Premier Asquith last May, but the resignation was not accepted. Premier Asquith said that the King was not prepared to withdraw the honors he had bestowed on Sir Edgar.

Shah Decides Not to Flee.

Persia's Ruler, in Teheran, Decides to Stay in His Country.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. TEHRAN, Nov. 16.—A despatch from Teheran says: "The Premier announced yesterday that the Shah and Cabinet were leaving Teheran, but after a consultation between the Cabinet and the Russian and British Ministers, the latter were admitted to audience by the Shah, who said he would abandon the idea of leaving the capital."

"The Shah declared himself to be the friend of Russia and Great Britain and referred to the Germans as having made great efforts to drag Persia into the war against Russia. The Shah previously had given an audience to the German, Austrian and Turkish Ministers. These left the Lord Chief Justice, who was secretary of the Pan-Serbian Union."

Bonneton, Paris Painter, Killed.

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Threat of Strike at Liverpool

—California Has 200 Young Irishmen.

The *Canard Enchaîné* brought in yesterday from Liverpool less than half of the passengers originally booked to sail on the *Calcutta* for Liverpool. They were mostly Irishmen of military age, and the Liverpool officials of the line, after a threat of a strike by the stokers, who declared themselves opposed to taking the out of the country men who should be defending it at the front, decided to leave the Irishmen behind. Recruiting agents had worked vainly among them before they were debarked from sailing and women on the landing stage had pinned white feathers on the coats of many, who did not protest against the decoration.

The steamship was delayed several hours while those who were entitled to sail were separated from those who were not, called by the crew of the *Saxonia* "blacklegs." Since the incident of the British steamship companies have refused to take men of military age unless they are incapacitated for service.

The *Amor*, liner California, in yesterday from Glasgow, sailed before the Irishmen had decided to bar young Britons evidently trying to escape military service. She had 200 Irishmen and a few Englishmen who had left their homes to avoid conscription. Seven recruiting sergeants at Glasgow made efforts to get the men to enlist, but only two joined the colors.

The *Saxonia* brought \$3,500,000 in gold consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co. and other banking firms and 3,200 bags of mail.

The California brought \$3,000,000 in gold consigned to various banking firms in this country and Canada.

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Col. Pribitchevich, according to testimony given by Nedjeljo Gaborinovic, who threw a bomb at the royal pair just before the assassination, was killed by Gaborinovic, had secured the bombs and revolvers with which a number of the conspirators were armed. Pribitchevich, then a mutiny was secretary of the Pan-Serbian Union.

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